

URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT OF BRAMPTON & WALTON.

ANNUAL REPORT.

GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Area in Acres :

Land, 10,102 acres. Water, 31 acres. Total 10,133.

	Census 1891.		Census 1901.		Estimated 1908.
Population	?	...	2698	...	3020
Inhabited Houses	?	...	541	...	626

New Houses erected during the year, 30.

RATEABLE VALUE, £14,792 3s. 0d.

ASSESSABLE VALUE, £9,289 18s. 9d

General District Rate, 2/6 in the £.

Poor Rate, 3/4 in the £.

Birth Rate, 25 1.

Infantile Mortality, 92.

Death Rate from all causes, 8 9.

Death Rate from Epidemic Diseases, nil.

Death Rate from Enteric Fever and Diarrhoea, nil.

Death Rate from Phthisis, 0-6.

CHESTERFIELD :

THE DERBYSHIRE COURIER CO., LTD., BURLINGTON STREET,

1909.



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REPORT.

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my seventeenth Annual Report on the health of your District.

At the middle of 1908 I estimate the population to have been 3020 ; and I have taken this figure in calculating the vital statistics. The excess of births over deaths at the end of the year was 49. Thirty new houses have been erected in 1908, making a total of 626 houses in your whole area.

Births and Deaths.

During the year there were registered 76 births—40 boys and 36 girls. The birth-rate is therefore 25·1 per thousand, as compared with an average of 22·7 for the previous ten years. Three of the births were illegitimate.

The deaths have numbered 27—8 males and 19 females, giving a death-rate of 8·9 per thousand for the year, as compared with an average death-rate of 11·0 for the preceding ten years.

I here give the usual classification of the causes of death :—

Zymotic, or specific febrile diseases : nil.

Constitutional Diseases :

Cancer	...	...	...	...	2
Phthisis	...	...	...	...	2

Local Diseases :

Respiratory	...	...	...	...	2
Circulatory	...	...	...	...	10
Alimentary	...	...	...	...	1
Nervous	...	...	...	...	1
Urinary	...	...	...	...	1

Developmental :

Old Age	..	...	...	...	3
Premature birth	...	...	...	...	5

It will be seen from this table that two deaths were occasioned by Phthisis giving a phthisical death-rate of 0·6 per thousand. About half of the deaths occurred at or over the age of 60 years.

Infantile Mortality.

There were seven deaths under the age of one year, giving an Infantile mortality rate of 92 per thousand births. The causes of these deaths were as follows :—

Premature birth	...	...	...	5
Imperforate anus	...	..	...	1
Convulsions	...	...	...	1

That is to say that out of the seven 6 were quite unpreventable.

Public Health Acts.

There are some Acts relating to Public Health which you have not yet adopted. The Notification of Births Act is in my opinion not required in your

District. But the Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890, and some parts of The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, deserve your attention. I would advise you to obtain copies of these Acts and give them your serious consideration. Some sections of the last named Act give you powers relating to the conversion of privy middens which I think it would be very desirable to possess. There are several privy middens at Holymoorside which I would very much like to see converted into water closets. Those I refer to are near to the road, and from the limited space surrounding the houses, they cannot be removed to better positions. As privy middens they are objectionable, but as water closets they would be all right. We have an abundant water supply, and we have sewage disposal works, so there is no reason why this improvement should not be carried out.

New Buildings.

I think there is likely to be a continuance of building activity in your District, and I would again urge on you the necessity for the exercise of the greatest care in the consideration of plans. I understand these are submitted to a building committee of your Council, and I shall be pleased to attend the meetings of this Committee, and advise on matters relating to my department.

Sewage Works.

I have made several visits to the works at Holymoorside, and on such occasions as I have ex-

amined the effluent I have found it to be satisfactory. The place is now under the control of your Inspector, who, with the aid of the road-men, attends to the alternate flooding of the beds.

I have also visited the Sewage Works at Cut-thorpe, and there is nothing to add to the remarks in my last Annual Report.

At the beginning of the year the sewage arrangements in connection with some new houses in Dog Hole Lane were unsatisfactory. The owner adopted and carried out my suggestions, and I believe the result will prove satisfactory, at least so far as the existing houses are concerned.

Excrement Disposal.

As the number of new houses in your District increases, the time becomes nearer when you will have to face the problem of excrement disposal. Even now I think you should be giving some consideration to the matter. When this work is left to the Owners and Occupiers, the ashpits and middens, to save the expense incurred, are sometimes not emptied as frequently as they should be. Certain areas where the population is dense enough to justify the expense, should be mapped out, and the work let out on contract. As I have frequently pointed out your District is only likely to develop as a residential neighbourhood. It is, therefore, to your interest, as it is your duty, to do all you can to make it attractive and satisfactory in this and other respects.

Water Supply.

Cutthorpe has now obtained its water supply. Water is pumped from Linacre to a cistern, and from this the Village is supplied. I have not unduly insisted on house connections being made for two reasons. One was the difficulty the Water Board experienced during the year in supplying its existing customers. The other was the slight prejudice against the water, occasioned by the flavour derived from the new pipes. The largest property owner in the village has, without pressure, agreed to connect his houses, and the work is now being carried out. When this is accomplished it is my intention to have the water from all the wells re-examined, and to insist on a pipe supply where necessary.

Practically all your District may now be said to enjoy a good water supply. Lately there was some scarcity at Old Brampton, which occasioned some annoyance. The cause was found to be a leaking main, and the defect has now been put right.

Lodging Houses.

We have two Lodging Houses in the District. They are occupied by navvies engaged in the construction of the new reservoir at Linacre. Your Inspector has visited them, and I have inspected each of them twice. They are kept clean, and do not accommodate so many lodgers as when I last reported.

Slaughter Houses.

The Slaughter-houses have been looked after, and are in a satisfactory condition.

Dairies and Cowsheds.

There are now 53 names on the Register of Dairies and Cowsheds. You will remember that two years ago I visited each of them with your Inspector, and made a Report on the condition of each. During the year I have personally visited all those that on the former occasion were found to be in need of some attention. I found in nearly every case a very decided improvement. The County Authorities have issued bills intended to be fixed inside the cowhouse. They contain excellent instructions which cannot fail to be useful. Your Inspector has undertaken the work of distributing them. I think the knowledge of the fact that these places are under some direct supervision has done good, but there is still much room for improvement.

Factories and Workshops.

We have now 2 Bakehouses and 19 workshops on the Register, all of them, except one, in a very small way of business. I have visited the principal ones, and all were found to be satisfactory, and complying with the requirements of the Act. In the case of London Pottery an improvement in the ventilation has been effected by the erection of a mechanically driven fan. Additional windows have also been put in, and in other respects the comfort of the work people has been increased.

Public Schools.

As you are aware I have been appointed

Medical Inspector of the Schools in your District, and the work has been commenced.

There are four Schools :—

Holymoorside.

Cutthorpe.

Old Brampton and Wadshelf.

Walton.

The total enrolment is 388. The work of inspection has begun with those children who have been admitted to School for the first time since August last, and those children who are likely shortly to leave. Under these headings 32 children have been examined. The Nurse, who has been appointed to assist me in the work, has, however, made a more superficial examination of nearly all the children. This examination has had reference more particularly to the condition of the heads, and I here give the results :

Total number examined	302
Verminous	54

In addition 4 were found to be suffering from scabies.

The sanitary condition of the Schools has also been enquired into, and I here give the results under the separate headings.

Holymoorside. —In my report of last year I called attention to the unsatisfactory condition of this School. I recommended that w.c.'s should be substituted for the system then in use. This has been done, and the whole School has undergone a com-

plete renovation. The work is not yet completed, but when it is, I think the School will be quite satisfactory. Most of the Desks are antiquated and inconvenient.

Cutthorpe.—The School is now supplied with public tap water. The privies should be converted into water closets, and a separate cloak room should be provided for the girls.

Old Brampton and Wadshelf.—Hopper windows should be provided.

Walton.—An attempt should be made to cure the smoking chimney, and hopper windows should be provided. The damp wall should also be remedied.

Speaking generally I think the Schools in your District may be considered to be in a fairly satisfactory condition as regards sanitation. The work of the Caretakers should be more clearly defined, and they should be under closer supervision. The floors should be more frequently washed. Unfortunately wooden boards, especially after they have been worn rough by the children's feet, do not make very suitable material for a floor. It is too porous and too difficult to wash and sweep. I suppose an inlaid linoleum would be too expensive to use for the purpose. One blot on School life is the large percentage of children with verminous heads. If the new system of school inspection does nothing more than remedy this disgusting condition, I think the money will have been well spent. I do not expect much

permanent improvement, however, so long as the present cloak-room arrangements hold. Twelve inches is stated to be a sufficient distance apart for the pegs, but as they alternate with the row beneath, the available distance is only six inches, and when in use the clothes and hats appear to be huddled together in one mass. I think the distance between the pegs should not be less than twenty inches, and there should be no row underneath. The pegs should be numbered, and each child should have a particular number allotted to him, and use that peg only. The small cloak room accommodation is against the adoption of this plan, but I think this difficulty could be got over by having horizontal poles with suitable pegs attached, suspended from pulleys in the roof, and capable of being let down and drawn up.

Infectious Diseases.

Eight cases of infectious disease have been notified during the year. They were as follows :

Scarlatina	...	...	4
Typhoid Fever	...	...	1
Diphtheria	...	...	1
Erysipelas	...	...	2

Three of the scarlatina cases occurred all in one house at Loads. The other one was reported from Ashgate Road. It was not considered necessary to have any of these cases removed to the Hospital. I understand we are blamed in some quarters for not

sending our fever cases to the infectious Hospital. The view I take is that we should only send those cases which are likely to receive special benefit from Hospital treatment, and those cases which are a menace to the public health. The object is not to relieve those householders who have ample accommodation for isolation and treatment, of the trouble and expense involved in nursing the patient at home. Now most of our cases have been of an extremely mild type, and have occurred in houses where the risk to the public is practically nil. During the four years 1901 to 1904, the average number of scarlatina cases in your District was 25. During the next four years, 1905 to 1908—the period during which the Hospital has been open—the average number has been 5. So that, in spite of the fact that we have not used the Hospital to any extent, there has been a marked decline in our numbers.

The case of diphtheria occurred in Ashgate Road. It was a serious case of diphtheritic croup requiring tracheotomy, and in such cases the need of an Hospital is urgently felt, but no provision is made for this complaint at Penmore. In my experience in the Borough I have known lives that in all probability might have been saved if they could have been operated upon and nursed in an Institution. In some other Hospitals in the County they are admitted, for I see from Dr. Barwise's Report that out of 791 cases in the whole County, 134 were treated in Hospitals.

My view is that the usefulness of our infectious Hospital is seriously crippled by the exclusion of these cases. The prophylatic use of Antitoxin is very well in theory, but as we have no power to compel the inmates of an infected house to submit to antitoxin injection, it breaks down in practice.

The case of Typhoid Fever occurred at a farm house at Old Brampton, and the source of infection could not be discovered.

There have been no deaths from infectious diseases.

Wadshelf Sewage.

For some time I have been dissatisfied with the sewage arrangements at Wadshelf. There is a stone built sewer extending down the village street, and emptying itself on a field where it has worn a channel for itself. This channel forms one of the sources of the stream that runs to Brookside, and from this stream (after filtration) the Water Board augmented the public water supply three years ago. As the overflow from two public troughs empties itself into this drain the sewage is very dilute, but the arrangement can hardly be regarded as satisfactory. The number of houses using, or which could use this sewer is 28, and the population affected is 112. I think in the near future you should give this question some attention. A small sewage plant on modern principles could be easily constructed, and the cost would not be heavy

With regard to the pollution of streams, another matter was brought to our notice in connection with the watershed at Loads. The Chesterfield Water Board were said to be allowing water from the stream to pass into their mains, and sensational reports appeared in the local press with regard to insanitary conditions in the gathering ground. I have been all over the area with your Inspector, and examined the sanitary arrangements of all the adjacent farms. We found nothing that could be described as a nuisance. At the same time there are some arrangements that would be better otherwise. To these your Inspector is giving his attention. The matter is of considerable importance, as the Water Board may resort to the same source of supply should there be a scarcity next summer.

Your Inspector has now completed his sanitary survey of the whole District, and has collected a lot of valuable information, which will lighten his work in the future. We now know the weak spots on which to direct our attention. Appended is the usual Table giving a summary of his work,

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES A. GOODFELLOW.

24th February. 1909.

REPORT BY SANITARY INSPECTOR.

GENTLEMEN,

I have now completed the house-to-house inspection of the District, and have discovered a number of insanitary conditions which required to be dealt with. Some of these have already been put right, and the others are receiving attention.

The number of milk-sellers on the register is now 53. All the dairies and cow-sheds have been inspected. Two of them have been altered to meet the requirements of the Regulations, and one has been served with notice.

New water-closets and other improved sanitary arrangements have been carried out at Holymoorside School. In addition to these, one other privy has been converted into a water-closet.

The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year which do not appear on the official return :

Works in progress ...	...	...	...	127
Slaughter-houses ...	...	...	...	18
Workshops ...	...	..	...	3
Infectious diseases ...	...	...	...	5
Houses disinfected ...	...	...	...	3
Lodging-houses ...	...	..	...	2
Public Schools .	..	...	...	6
Second visits (nusiances abated ...	...	...	...	67
First visits (no action taken) ...	...	...	...	182
Dairies and Cowsheds ...	...	...	...	53
Offensive smells ..	..	...	...	4
				<hr/>
				470

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM JOHN NICHOLLS.

TABLE 1.—Vital Statistics of the Brampton & Walton District during 1908, and previous years

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number	Rate*	UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.		AT ALL AGES					Number	Rate*
				Number	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number	Rate*					
1	2	3	4		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1898	2700	63	23.3	4	63	28	10.3	0	0	0	28	10.3
1899	2700	80	29.6	11	137	31	11.4	0	1	0	30	11.1
1900	2700	64	23.7	3	46	28	10.3	0	2	0	26	9.6
1901	2702	59	21.8	9	152	37	13.6	0	0	0	37	13.6
1902	2716	76	28.0	6	78	31	11.4	0	0	5	36	13.2
1903	2720	46	16.9	4	86	27	9.9	0	0	2	29	10.6
1904	2700	50	18.5	9	225	40	14.8	0	0	1	41	15.1
1905	2700	68	25.1	10	147	32	11.8	1	1	4	35	12.9
1906	2750	56	20.5	1	17	20	7.2	0	0	3	23	8.3
1907	2900	58	20.0	3	51	29	10.0	0	0	1	30	10.3
Averages for years 1898 1907	2728	62	22.7	6	100	30	11.0				31	11.5
1908	3020	76	25.1	7	92	27	8.9	0	0	0	27	8.9

Area of District in Acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 10,102. Total population at all ages at Census of 1901, 2698. Number of inhabited houses at Census of 1901, 541. Average number of persons per house at Census of 1901, 4.9.

TABLE III.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1908, in the
Brampton and Walton Urban District.

Cases notified in whole District.							
NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	At all Ages.	At Ages.					65 and up-wards.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	
Small-Pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Membranous Croup)	2	..	1	..	..	1	..
Erysipelas ..	4	..	1	3	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Enteric Fever ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	8	..	2	4	..	2	..

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—Penmore Hospital, Hasland. No cases removed there.

**TABLE IV.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1908,
the Brampton and Walton Urban District.**

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.						
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croup .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever { Typhus .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Enteric .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Other continued ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	..	..	..	1	1	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer (malignant disease) ..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Bronchitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pleurisy .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Res- piratory Organs .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alcoholism .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venereal Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth	5	5	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heart Diseases	6	..	..	..	..	5	1
Accidents .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suicides .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other causes	10	2	..	..	..	1	7
All causes	27	7	..	..	1	9	10

**TABLE V.—Infantile Mortality during the Year 1908 in the
Brampton and Walton Urban District.**

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.			Under 1 week.	1 2 Weeks.	2—3 Weeks.	3—4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1 2 Months.	2 3 Months.	3 4 Months.	4—5 Months.	5—6 Months.	6—7 Months.	7 8 Months.	8—9 Months.	9 10 Months.	10—11 Months.	11 12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	Certified..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
	Uncertified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diphtheria including Membranous Croup..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Diarrhoea, all forms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	
Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth	..	3	1	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Congenital Defects	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Injury at Birth ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Want of Breast-milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Starvation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Diseases.	Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tuberculous Peritonitis,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tabes Mesenterica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Syphilis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rickets ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Suffocation, overlaying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			3	1	..	1	5	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7

Population, estimated to middle of 1908, 3020.

Births in the year :—Legitimate, 73 ; Illegitimate, 3. Deaths in the year of legitimate infants, 7 ; illegitimate infants, 0.

Deaths from all causes at all ages, 27.

BRAMPTON AND WALTON SANITARY DISTRICT.

Name of Inspector : WILLIAM JOHN NICHOLLS.

Area of District, 10,102 Acres.

Estimated No. of Houses. 626.

New Houses erected, 1908, 30.

	Informal Notices Served by Sanitary Inspector.	Legal notices served by Local Authority.	Nuisances Abated.
DWELLING HOUSES—			
Repaired			
Closed as Unfit for Habitation ..			
Infected Houses Disinfected ..			3
DRAINAGE—			
No Disconnection of Waste Pipe ..	8		12
Defective Traps, Inlets, and Drains	13	8	21
Drains Obstructed	3	1	4
CLOSETS AND ASHPITS—			
Insanitary Privies and Ashpits ..	17	7	25
Insufficient Closet Accommodation			
Conversion of Privies into W.C.'s			1
Defective Water Closets			
OTHER DEFECTS—			
Surfaces of Courts and Yards ..			
Eaves Spouts and Down-Spouts ..			
Urinals Defective			
Water Supply			
Offensive Accumulations	3	1	4
Animals improperly kept			
Pigsties			
Smoke Nuisances			
Overcrowding			
Foul Condition of Houses			
Totals	44	17	70
	No. on Register.	Inspections made.	Notices serv: d.
Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops ..	53	53	1
Bakehouses	2		
Slaughterhouses	4	18	1
Offensive Trades			
Common Lodging Houses	2	2	
Totals	61	73	2

Action taken by Inspector against spread of Infectious Disease: Printed Instructions and disinfectants supplied, and houses disinfected by fumigation with sulphur.